as it was it was resorted to. The male smigrents who were not at the hand pumps were formed into bucket brigades and set to bailing out the hoat.

The third hour passed. The engineers reported that the water had gained eighteen inches, and they am the officers know that the ship was doomed, and that their only hope lay in meeting a steamship or taking to the tossing sea in the ship's small boats.

Every man on the ship who was able to work was working, and every weman was praying or screaming or weeping. Night had settled black as pitch. The dim lights of the ship made the darkness over the ocean deeper. All that could be heard was the clack-ty-cinck clackety-clack of the pumps, and the wheezy puming of the donkey ungine as it was driven at full speed. The mean beat to them.

A half hour more massed. "It's gained about nine inches, sir," reported the onlineer. The men at the pumps peered out into the darkness. In no direction was a light visible, and only the whe were not at the hand gaines were formed into bucket brigades and set to balling out the boat.

The third hour passed. The engineers reported that the water had gained eighteen inches, and they and the officers know that the ship was doorned, and that their only hope hip was dorned as it was to working, and every weeman was praying or screaming or weeping. Night had settled black as pitch. The dim lights of the ship made the darkness over the ocean deeper. All that could be heard was the clack ety-clack clackety-clack of the pumpa, and the wheezy puffing of the donkey ungine as it was driven at full speed. The mea beat to their work, the perspiration streaming from them.

A half hour more passed. "It's gained about nine inches, sir," reported the onglineer. The men at the pumps peered out into the darkness. In no direction was a light visible, and only the dim white of the wave crests. Now the sky it up. The Captain himself had lighted a flare, the first signal of distress. It burned welrdit; up. The Captain himself had lighted a flare, the first signal of distress. It burned welrdit; up. The Captain himself had lighted a flare, the first signal of distress. It burned welrdit; up. The Captain himself had lighted a flare, the first signal of distress. It burned welrdit; up. The Captain himself had lighted a flare, the first signal of distress. It burned welrdit; up. The Captain himself had lighted a flare, the first signal of distress. It burned welrdit; up. The Captain himself had lighted a flare, the first signal of distress. It burned welrdit; up. The captain himself had lighted a flare, the first signal of distress. It burned welrdit; up. The Captain himself had lighted a fla



bucket brigade, and the moment that the man who had fallen could stand again he was put in the bucket brigade. There was no moon and there were no stars. To those aboard the ship the night seemed growing blacker and the waves higher and higher and their crackling, smashing sound louder. Now and then spray, would splash over the brow, drenching those in its way. Inch by inch the old ship settled. She was so down by the stern that it was not easy to stand on the slippery decks. At intervals of a few minutes the flare lights were lit and rockets were sent up. It was nearly midnight. There had been no answering signal and no light anywhere in the darkness. There was eleven feet of water in the hold, and it was still rising. It was only a question of a few hours, when the end would come if they stuck to the ship. If they took to the boats, almost exhausted as they were, there 'was little chance for them. The banging of the rockets became more frequent as the situation grew more desperate. The officers told the men that they were right in the line of the big steamers from Southampion, and that it would certainly be but a few hours when one would see their signals. Thus encouraged the men employed every ounce of energy.

The officers had promised, honing little; but it was hardly past 1 o'clock Monday morning when away back to the east there was seen a rocket. Somebody had seen the Voendam's despairing signals, A few minutes later on the horizon the masthead light of a ship appeared. It was a sight so glorious that some of the men forgot themselves and stopped their work to look at it until they were sharply commanded to "work on."

It was a sight so glorious that some of the men forget themselves and stopped their work to look at it until they were sharply commanded to work on.

The light mounted out of the water, making straight for the Veendam. It was the St. Louis. She had left Southampton twenty-four hours before, and was making great headway. In less than three-quarters of an hour after the light was first seen the St. Louis was within signalling distance and Capt. Stenger signalled the name of his ship, said she was sinking, and asked to be taken off. Capt. Randle of the St. Louis signalled back that he'd stand by. Chief Officer Segrave was on deck. He read the signals. He volunteers were called for, and eight seamen stepped forward in an instant. Boat sax was cleared away. Segrave and four of the men stepped in it as it was lowered into the water. The other four lowered themselves. The sea was rough, but they got away safely. The seas intervening were so high that the boat was at times out of sight of the St. Louis altograther. The St. Louis was a quarter of a mile to the windward of the sinking ship. The men at the oars drove the small boat that distance in seven minutes. Capt. Stenger told Segrave what had happened and said he Bad 212 peoule aboard. Capt. Randle had directed his chief officer to ask Capt. Stenger to burn blue lights if more boats were needed. Segrave reported this and in a few moments blue lights were burning.

Segrave said he would take off the women and children first. The boat was made fast, bow and stern, to lines from the Veendam, while the men on her fended off with their hands, a tackle was rigged, and the first passenger was lowered. It was a baby six months old, the child of a steerage passenger and it came down kicking and squalling, and was caught by Segrave and passed over to the seamen to care for. The stearage passengers were lamoring to be taken off first. The first and second cabin passengers stood back and gald they would wait. Capt. Stenger agreed. Twenty children, all of the stearage, were lowe

the arms and was drawn light. In each case Capt. Stenger himself tested the knot to see that it was tight enough. Five women were also lowered, kicking and screaming, and frightened almost to death. This filled the boat, and lines were cast off and the struggle to get back to the St. Louis was begun. The ships had diffed considerably. They were mearly half a mile apart now.

The ships had diffed considerably. They were more boats in response to the bise lights. Sec-Officer Beckwith was directed to command one and extra Second Officer H. Campbell the other. Half the crew of the St. Louis wanted to go, but there was room for but sixteen. They were picked. The first boat that Beckwith lowered went smash against the ship. A hole was stove in her. The second officer's boat reached the Veendam first, and eighteen women were lowered into it oue after another. They were all of the steerage, too. The cabin passengers still stood one side. The third boat was loaded, like the second, with steerage passengers. This time some men were taken. Before either the officer Segrave had succeeded in putting his passengers as fee to beard the American liner and had started off, on another trip. A third of the passengers of the big liner were gathered on the deck, and they cheered as each rescued one was taken aboard. They cheered the chief officer, too, as the started off with his toot again. Hefore were gathered on the deck, and they cheered as each rescued one was taken aboard. They cheered the chief officer, too, as the started off with his toot again. Hefore were gathered on the deck, and they cheered as each rescued one was taken aboard. They cheered the chief officer, too, as the started off with his toot again. Hefore were gathered on the deck, and they cheered as each rescued one was taken aboard. They cheered the chief officer, too, as the started off with his toot again. Hefore were gathered on the deck, and they cheered as each passenger stood one was the chief officer, too, as the started officer, too, as a started offic

have become wedged in such a fashion that the propeller was iammed, and thus the shaft was broken and a hole dug in the bottom of the boat. The agent said the difficulty in finding the cause of the wreck was due wholly to the fact that after the accident it was not possible to get anywhere near the break to see anything.

Capt. Stenger of the Veendam has a record for bravery. He has been in the service of the Holland-America line as fourth, third, second, and first much and Captain. In January, 1894, he was Captain of the Amsterdam, and, for standing by the schooner Mary Weils all night with a raging sea on after his first officer and five of his men had been drowned attempting to rescue her crew, President Cleveland presented a gold watch to him.

On this trip after the rescue Capt. Stenger with his passengers and crew passed resolutions thanking the St. Louis's crew for their bravery

On this trip after the rescue Capt. Stenger with his passengers and crew passed resolutions thanking the St. Louis's crew for their bravery in rescuing them and the passengers for their kindness, and the St. Louis's officers and crew passed resolutions compilmenting Capt. Stenger and his officers on their bravery. The passengers of the St. Louis took up a collection for the boats crews that participated in the rescue work. It amounted to \$400.

The Veendam was 420 feet long 40 feet 9

amounted to \$400.

The Veendam was 420 feet long 40 feet 9 inches broad and had a depth of 31 feet. She had three decks. She was built of iron in Belfast in 1871 for the White Star fleet and was used by the White Star line up to a few years ago. She had four triple expansion engines with a total of 600 horse power. She was a single screw boat.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Feb. 12 .- A contention of long standing between the Board of Educa-tion and the citizens of this city culminated to

night in a public meeting.

The purpose of the meeting, as explained by the Chairman, Dr. A. M. Campbell, and the speakers, George O. Beach, Frank M. Buck, Mrs. Edward F. Gay, and the Rev. S. T. Graham rector of Trinity Church, was to condemn the board for holding secret sessions, for the arrogance of President A. Noel Blakeman in ing that citizens and members of the Westchester Women's Club were only allowed to be present by sufferance, for the overcrowding of the schools and for refusing to admit a class of twenty-three graduates from the grammar schools into the High School, compelling them to remain in idleness and out of school until next September.

The offence for which the board received the

most severe condemnation is that of refusing to most severe condemnation is that of refusing to-grant diplomas to ten young men and women when they graduated from the high school in 1896. The Mount Vernon High School was established in 1894, but in the two years immediately following it was in an unsettled condition as to the curriculum. Two years after the organization of the school a class of ten stu-dents left the school and entered upon higher studies in other institutions. Six members of the board, led by President A. Noel Blakeman, have contended that as these pupils did not take the uil three years' course, the simple typewritten, Regents' certificate issued to the class in June, 1896, is all that they are entitled to. This con-tention has been maintained by President Hiske-Regents' certificate issued to the class in June. 1896, is all that they are entitled to. This contention has been maintained by President Hiskeman and Trustees James M. Anderson, William H. Bard. Jesse Lantz, Thomas E. Skinner, Thomas Dennison, and Liout. Henry E. Rhoades, The opposing members, William A. Reedel and Henry C. Wilken, have been led by Dr. S. Oscar Myers, a former School Commissioner, whose daughter, Miss Jessie W. Myers, is one of the classeecking to obtain the High School dillomas. At the last regular meeting held on last Monday night and attended by several hundred citizens and fifty members of the Westchester Women's Club, Trustee Myers again brought up the question of granting diplomas to the class, and the board, by a vote of 7 to 3, decided to delay its decision. When the result was announced Trustee Myers denounced his colleagues as seven cowards. He was loudly applanded by the citizens, and the meeting adjourned in disorder. At both meeting adjourned in disorder. At both meeting the people have shown unmistakable sympathy for the minority of the board, and to-night when Trustee Myers announced his intention of presenting his resignation a motion was adopted that it was the sense of the meeting that he reconsider the matter. The action of his colleagues was almost unanimously condemned, and a resolution demanding that the class receive high school diplomas was adopted. A resolution demanding the immediate resignations of those who have taken an opposite course was defeated by a small vote, and the meeting broke up with cheers for Dr. Myers.

FLAGLER ON HICKEY'S DEATH. He Says Me Has Heard That His Sen-in-Law Did Not Commit Suicide.

Sr. Louis, Feb. 12.-J. H. Flagler, father-in law of Baron Harden Hickey, who committed suicide at El Paso, Tex., on Wednesday, left this city to-night for San Francisco. He is going to join his daughter, widow of the late elf-styled King of the Island of Trinidad. In liscussing his son-in-law's death Mr. Flagler

seli-styled king of the Island of Frinidad. In discussing his son-in-law's death Mr. Flagler said:

"A man who has just returned from El Paso assures me that Baron Hickey did not commit suicide. I believe he took an overdose of chloral. Hickey was a man of cheerful disposition and had all any man could desire. But he had been troubled with heart affection for years and could not live in high altitudes. I was agood friend to the Baron and was ready to go to his assistance. If he left a letter tending to show that he was depressed that in itself would be no sign that he took his life. Among other eccentricities of his genius he had a tendency to melancholy, which sometimes made him do and say strange things. Often in these moods he joited down his impressions. In his lighter moods these dismal writings were to him sources of merriment.

"The body will be removed from El Paso to San Francisco to-day, and will be interred in the magnificent \$40,000 mausoleum belonging to the Baron's mother."

CHINESE GAMBLERS CAUGHT.

Policemen Broke Through an Iron-Plated Duor with Sledge Hammers and Axes. Chin Uu of 12 Pell street was arrested last light with seven other Chinamen for running a rambling establishment. Detectives Nilon and Jarrison made the raid with a lot of policemen. The door of the place was double locked and iron-plated inside. Siedge hammers and axes had to be used to break it open. The eight Chinamen arrested were found wedged in the window leading from the room. Other Chinamen had dropped fifteen feet to the ground and seconed.

Miss Hattie Price, 27 years old, of 27 State aniss Hattle Frice, 27 years old, of 27 State street was severely bitten by a dog in the yard of James Totten, at Washington and Academy streets. Newark, last night. The dog was chained, but it sprang upon Miss Price and knocked her down. It tore her lips and nose, and otherwise lacerated her face. After the dog had been driven into its kennel Miss Price was taken to the City Hospital.

How Royalty Travels. It doesn't travel like the every-day American who uses the Pennsylvania Idinted. Tau train is match-less in every feature, and supplies every want of the travelier. It leaves New York every morning for Caclanati, Chicogo, and St. Louis.—450.

DINED ON LINCOLN DAY. SPEECHES AT THE REPUBLICA. CLUB'S BANQUET.

and the Mearos Duc rine-Indiann's Greet-ing to New York-Dr. Chauncey M. Bepow Points Sutthe Lessons of the Auniversary. Republicans of every type and stripe came together in amity at the dinner of the Republican Club at Delmonico's last night in boner of the birthday of Abraham Lincoln. The organizadown together and without conflict. The speeches were of the patriotic order.

While the voting Republicans were dining in the big room, the non-voting but influential Republicans were having a sort of auxiliary dinner in the smaller dining room below. These were the wives and daughters of the Republican Club men. Having no speeches of their own to deliver, they came upstairs after dinner and, occupying the gallery, furnished incentive for the

orators to do their best.

At the guest table facing the gallery sat George W. Smalley. Thomas F. Clark, George H. Fearons, Gen. Thomas T. Eckert, Perry S. Heath, H. D. Estabrook, the Rov. W. H. P. Faunce, Judge Edward T. Bartlett, Ellhu Root,

sex-Mayor W. L. Streng, and L. E. Chittenden.
After the singing of several patrictic songs the
Chairman, Chauncey M. Depew, rose and was
greeted with cheers. He said:

"For nearly two decades this club has celebrated the birthday of Abraham Lincoln. Some
of these occasions have the importance of the
principles senusciated, and the discriminating
and eloquent tributes to the character. He, and
services of this great patriot and Republicas
leader. In some years our meetings have been
held in the despair of defeat, and in others
while flushed with victory; but whether the
political conditions were gloony or bright, the
sentiment of the meeting has always been full
of hope and inspiration.

"The truth and the courage ts speak it, no
matter whom it hugts or where it hits, is the
spirit of this night. No good cause was eved,
in fidelity to the truth. In 1896 the greatest
battle of the century between the economic
forces of the jiand and with the currency theorists
had been settled by the vote of the people for
the Republican principle of the protection of
American industry, and the Republican and
honest Democratic principle of sound money.
But the victory cannot be permanent, the conditions of prosperity cannot be lasting, the
factors of credit cannot be complete until the
principle of honest money is impregnably
placed upon the statute books of the republic.

The product to sight a ne for this discussion is
the maxim of our preact chief, uttered in asympthy and sorrow when pleading with our misguided Southern brethern to return to their aliegrance to the Union: With malice toward nonand with charity for all. There is not a Republican leader nor a Democratic leader who does
not need in this discussion to crewin under some
orner of the mantle of charity. That there has
been such an earnest, widespread, and honest belief in the free coinage of sliver; in other words, in
depreciated and irredeemable currency, is due to
the teachings of nearly all of our leaders and
indepreciated and irredeemable currency

navy that can render every port of the republic as secure as Indianapolis itself. If invasion should come to you, the West would give her blood to help defend you, our brothers of the flag, and we prefer to help protect you first. All this is true, because at the firesides of the West the national spirit of Abraham Lincoln is dwelling still, and the new sectionalism has not gapgrened our hearts. All this is true because the virile, unspolled and exhaustless West that gave you Morton, Grant and Lincoln is still true to their teachings, and therefore still Republican."

Three cheers for the speaker were given, and when they had subsided Dr. Depaw introduced Thoodore Roosevelt as "a hardened Dutch statesman." Mr. Roosevelt said:

"Fifteen years gowe had no stand whatever among naval nations. At that time we ranked below Spain and Chillias a naval power. Now our navy has been built up until it can fairly claim to be about a tie with that of Germany for fifth place. It is as yet by no means as large as it should be, and to lie supine and let other nations pass us when we have made so good a start would be one of those blunders which are worse than crimes. We have only made a beginning; but it is a good beginning, and has been well made. Already the new navy has made its influence most powerfully felt for good in national affairs. It was to the existence of this navy that we owed, the escape from war with Chiliseven years ago. It is the existence of the navy now which more than anything else prevents the chance of any foreign war; prevents it because the surest way to avert a fight is to show that one is ready and able to fight should the need arise.

"The navy is preëminently the arm of the

the surest way to avert a fight is to show that one is ready and able to fight should the need arise.

"The navy is preëminently the arm of the Government on which we must rely in carrying out the traditional foreign policy of the United States. There are among us, unhappily, many men who, though perhaps good and honest citizens in the ordinary relations of life, are either cursed with the curse of timidity or else are afficted with parochial minds, so that they are unable to look at anything asve from the parochial standpoint. I believe that great good comes to the country from the scholar, and that good also comes to the country from the scholar, and that good also comes to the country from the man of wealth; but the timid scholar and the timid man of wealth, the scholar who judges of the actual strife of living only from his standpoint in the cloister, and the man of wealth who gets to think of nothing but wealth, and to regard the unsetting of the stock market as outweighing the upholding of national bonor—these show themselves thoroughly undesirable citizens, in spite of the fact that they may be excellent men in their family relatious, and may perform their ordinary civic duties honorably. So it is with the good people with parochial minds; the people who cannot understand that a great country nust, whether it will or no, have a foreign policy, and that after all there is some nobler ideal for a great nation than that of being an assembiage of prosporous hucksters. In the fact of China to-day the shrill advocates of unintelligent peacefulness should see a grim object lesson.

"As a nation we cannot avoid having responsi-

fate of China to-day the shrill advocates of unintelligent peacefulness should see a grim object lesson.

"As a nation we cannot avoid having responsibilities thrust upon us. We cannot avoid facing dangerous questions of foreign policy any more than we can avoid facing dangerous questions of internal policy. All that we can do in one case, as in the other, is tory to solve these questions of internal policy. All that we can do in one case, as in the other, is tory to solve these questions with honor, courage and intelligence. Unless we are false to every tradition of the American foreign policy we must continue to uphold the Monroe decirine; but it would be better to surrender the Monroe doctrine outright than to discredit ourselves and make outselves the laughing stock of the world by loud lip-loy-sity to it, while we nevertbeless decline to take any step which would make good our pretensions. We have asserted this doctrine in the past against Enrished and France. Spain and Russia, and it will be a deep discredit to us in the future if we fail to assert it against any power in the world should it seek to gain a foot of new territory on the soil, whether of the American continents or of the islands that fringe those continents, Yet, as I said, it would be better to surrender the doctrine entirely than to bluster about it and then fail to live up to it. The bully who does not fight is one degree meaner than the coward who makes no pretensions of fighting; and the worst offenders against the honor and dignity of America in Greiga affairs are those who loudly proclaim a desire to entangle us in foreign difficulties, but who refuse to help make ready the forces by which alone our pretensions would be made good.

"As I said, the difficulties are thrust upon us; we do not make them. We did not create the

which alone our precisions are thrust upon us; good.

"As I said, the difficulties are thrust upon us; we do not make them. We did not create the Hawaiian Islands; they already exist. We merely have to face the alternative of taking them ourselves and making them the outpost for the protection of the Pacific coast for else of seeing them taken by any

powerful nation with which we are at war, and at once transformed into the most dangerous possible base of operations against our Pacific cities. We cannot help Hawaii's being either a strong defence to us or a perpetual monace. We can only decide whether we will now take the islands when offered to us as a gift, or by force to try to conquer them from the first powerful nation with which we may become embroiled. One or the other of these two alternatives must be chosen by us, and if we possess any little to wisdom we will choose the first in the nation in carrying out any foreign policy is the nation in carrying out any foreign policy is the nation in carrying out any foreign policy is the nation in carrying out any foreign policy is the nation of commence are forts and ships, for such economy implies the possibility of overwhelming national disaster; but though we need the forts we need the ships even more. The surest way to prevent an opponent's blow is by striking, not by parrying. Forts would be of great value in war, but they would not avertwar, for no nation would be atraid of them, as forts are never offensive; but a powerful navy would act as a deterrent to any nation inclined to go to war with us. If we have a great righting fleet, a fiest of vessels such as we now have, manned by officers and crews like those which now man them, but in point of numbers rising more nearly to an equality with the greatness of our people; if we have such a fleet, capable of offensive no less than of defensive work, there will be small chance that our seople will be forced to fight, and still smaller chance that we will not emerge from any war immeasurably the gainer in honor and renown."

Congressman Boutelle made a speech in which he said that a reform of the currency was necessary, and that he for one preferred action to talk on the subject. Toward the close of his speech he said that if the bankers of New York city would frame the proper law he would undertake to see that it passed the House at any rate.

Dr. Depew i

rate.

Dr. Depew interjected the remark that such a bill would be drafted, and the speaker replied that it would be passed.

After the speech the toastmaster put the question to those present and it was the unannous vote, taken with great enthusiasm, that the bill should be prepared immediately.

Among the other speakers was H. D. Estabrook

mous vote, taken with great enthusiasm, that the bill should be prepared immediately. Among the other speakers was H. D. Estabrook of Chicago.

Letters of regret were received from Robert T. Lincoln, President McKinley, Vice-President Hobart, Gov. Black, Sir Julian Pauncefote, Baron Fava, Secretary Sherman, and others. Among those present were Mortimer C. Addoms, John Sabine Smith, Joseph M. Deuel, S. P. Avery, Edmund Wetmore, Magistrate Thomas F. Wentworth, Job F. Hodges, Gen. E. A. McAlbin, James S. Barcus, Senator F. D. Pavey, H. C. Duval, Warner Miller, Gen. Michael Kerwin, William Brookfield, Senator Lexow, Warren Higley, Gen. Anson G. McCook, Charles R. Skinner, H. M. Clements, A. W. Soper, and William Leary.

BROOKLYN HONORS LINCOLN. Mishop Fowler's Speech at the Union League

Club Banquet. In a banquet hall profusely decorated with American flags the members of the Brooklyn Union League Club honored the memory of Abraham Lincoln last night. Three hundred sat down to the dinner given by the club to cele brate the birthday of the war President and greeted every mention of his name with cheers and huzzas that made the building shake and plannes tinkle on the tables

President John S. McKeon presided, and with im at the head table sat Bishop Charles H. Fowler, Senator John M. Thurston of Nebraska Supreme Court Justices Wilmot M. Smith, Wiliam W. Goodrich and Edward W. Hatch, Sena tor Julius C. Burrows of Michigan, ex-Mayors Frederick W. Wurster and Charles A. Schieren, James A. Roberts and Dr. George L. Porter. After a brief speech of welcome to the guest

and in eulogy of Abraham Lincoln, President McKeon introduced Bishop Fowler, who responded to the toast "Lincoln." He said: "Mankind will never forget Abraham, Moses, Richelieu, Cromwell, and Washing ton. Mankind will never forget the hero whom we add to that list, Abraham Lincoln, Abraham Lincoln had a good physique and I believe as much in a man's body as in his brains; sometimes more, because there is more to believe in. When his first inauguration speech appeared, many said, William H. Seward, but Jerry Black, the brains of Buchanan's Cabinet, read the doc-

ument and said: 'We have underestimated the nan from Illinois. There is but one man in America that can write that paper, and that is

not William H. Sowari. We shall find Mr. Lincoin the brainlest man on the continut." And "Mr. Dana was Assistant Socretary of War under Stanton. Some months ago he gave me this illustration of my point. He said that during the war we received a telegram from this illustration of my point. He said that during the war we received a telegram from Port and the Confederate Cabinet, had landed, evidently with the intention of making his way through Canada to Europe. 'Shall we arrest him,' Stanton said. 'Of course we will arrest him, but wait a minute; go and ask Mr. French him, but wait a minute; go and ask Mr. White House, asw Mr. Lincoln, and stated the White House, asw Mr. Lincoln, and stated the White House, asw Mr. Lincoln, and stated the Lincoln replied: 'I reck on we won't. If you have an elephant by the leg and he is tryler in this go?"

"I remember when one of our Captains held up a Brilish vessel and took off two sulendid specimens of rebels, Mason and Slidell. 'Of course we wolfight, but we would hever give them up. Mr. Lincoln, almost alone in the great North, what we fought for in 1812 and 1815, and we will drink our own tea, won't we?"

"Mr. Lincoln, almost alone in the great North, which was not made out of any foot much way for the thing of a transparent with the way and the great will be great will b

now you must help." And God told me that he would give me Geitysburg, and I bolleved him. "Mr. Lincoln had the biggest heart ever put into man. Gev. Curtin came back from Fredericksourg and was called to the White House. Mr. Lincoln had retired. Curtin went into his room. Lincoln, rising up in bod, asked; Governor, have you been to the battlefield? Curtin said: Battlefield? House and walked up and down the room with teers raining down his face, crying: My God! why have you put me in this place to have men slaughters?! Curtin tried to comfort him and said he was sorry he made any reference to it.

"Joshus Speed told me this: Lincoln said, "Joshus, why do you not come and see me!" Stay to-night after the levee. I stayed, Eleven o'clock, the people gone, we visited, At 12 I got up to go. Lincoln said, 'Sit down, Joshus, Mr. Lincoln, it is after mininght, and you must rest, 'Joshus this is Thursday night, and I never sleep Thursday nights.' What did yon say, Mr. Lincoln, what do you mean?' Joshus, to-morrow is executioner's day in the army. If I do not sign the boys' papers they will be shot, but the officers have demonstrated that it costs m: re lives than those we shoot. So I can't pirdon, but I cannot sleep Thursday nights. Joshua, stay with me, The biggest heart that ever God put in a man. Senator Thursdon, the next speaker, said in part!

sheep Thursday nights. Joshua, stay with me. The biggest heart that ever God put in a man." Senator Thurston, the next speaker, said in part:

"Abraham Lincoln said that a house divided against itself caunot stand. We cannot go on, he said, 'half slave and half free. He did not expect the nation to fall; nelther did he expect it to remain divided against itself, and results showed that he had a pretty clear head of the situation. It may be apropos to say that the Republican party in this vicinity cannot stand, half regular and half Citizens' Union. I do not expect it to fall, but I do expect the Republicans to get together pretty soon.

"I am delighted as an American with the recognition to-day all over the country of the birthday of Abraham Lincoln. I do not think that too much honor can be bestowed on the head of our beloved war President. In my toast to-night I am assigned to link the names of Lincoln and Grant, and I am glad of the opportunity. God did tycars ago and made the combination his instrument for the preservation of the Union.

"It seems to me that God has exerted a special providence over this country. He gave us Columbus, He gave us Washington, He gave us Lincoln and Grant, I love to think of the two latter in another connection. They both came of the plain, common people of the United States. They truly sprang from the very soil of America, and they received their wonderful gifts from a line of ancestors who had tilled the soil under the most disadvantageous conditions.

"To those demagogues who would divide us into masses and classes and set us againstone shother, I say that under any other conditions then our good American principles, under any other flag than the Stars and Stripes, men like Abraham Lincoln and Ulysses & Grant local not have sprung up from the very ground to do their wonderful work."

There were several other Lincoln Birthday celebrations in Brooklyn. Timothy L. Roberts and Col. Alexander S. Bacon delivered advesses on Lincoln before the Young Men's League of the Lafayette Av

grillot not any all over the country of the birth much shonor can be bestowed or the shead of our belowed way freeden; I may too sait on fight is made and any slad of the opportunity, tood did ty years ago and made in accombination his start, and the same and the combination his start present on the state of the part of the combination of the combinatio

war and to the growth of our commercial interests in peace.

"It is said that their annexation would make it necessary for us to fortify and defend them. But by fortifying in time of peace and holding this single point in time of war, we fortify and defend two thousand miles of our Western coast. Again, it is said that the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands will be the beginning of a general scheme of colonization. This is the old cry that the nation cannot trust itself. It is the same cry that is raised by un-Americans domiciled here that we must not have a navy because if the nation had a navy as a means of defence, it would use it as a means of conquest.

domiciled here that we must not have a navy because if the nation had a navy as a means of defence, it would use it as a means of conquest.

"This cry of distrust is a false and traitorous cry. It is a slander upon the most peaceful and conservative nation known to history. We have no ambition for war, either for glory or for conquest. During the one hundred and fifteen years since the treaty of peace acknowledging our independence we have had but two foreign wars. Had we desired a war of conquest we would have had it in 1865. Never did a nation have greater cause for war than we had against England then, and never would the results of victory have been greater. Our navy at the close of our civil war was the strongest and most efficient navy in the world. We could then have met England upon the sea on equal terms and could have destroyed ner commerce, as she had already destroyed ner commerce, as the had already destroyed ner commerce, as the had already destroyed ner commerce, as the had already destroyed ner commerce, as never a greater war, never a nounor there is no our forther frontier have become the scene of a naval conflict. The commerce of these takes, greater than that borne upon any other inland sea, and the great cities which maintain it, from Chicaso to Oswego, could never be menaced with destruction by a hostile fleet. The sight of the united srailes of Grant and Lee marching upon Canada would have electrified the world and would have done more in a day toward reconcillation and the restoration of the Union than has been accomplished in thirty years of peace. But did we resort to war in No. The nation loved peace more than it loved glory or revenge, and we appealed not to war, but to arbitration.

"Again. consider the present situation in Cuba. Here is one of the richest and most fertile islands in the world, lying at our very door, the key to the Caribbean Sea, the Gulf of Mexico and the Islands of Fanama. We long since proclaimed to the world that no nation other than Spain should be permitted t

You can be healthy Only when your Blood is rich In materials Necessary to

Repair the waste

Of the system. Hood's Sarsaparilla Keeps the blood Rich and pure,

Expels germs of Scrofula, salt rheum, Cures rheumatism, Dyspepsia, catarrh, And gives strength.



Good Things for Children at Low Prices.

Royal Sallor Blonses, brown lines, with hands of red or navy on sideld, collar and culfar serviceable, navy. 1.35 Bables, Pine striped eighban, white hemstitched tucked yok, and ruffe, stylish, 212 m6 yrs. Boys' One-Piece Kilt, enitable colors incheck graghtem. Box plaited waist, kilted akirt, collar, enfls and belt of white pique, 2 to 4 yrs., Pajamas for Littl. Bays. Prettr Plannelette, warm and plea-ant night west, also for an early morning roup. 69c. 2 (18 years,

preservation of the Union the name of John Bright will ever be connected by every patriotic American with that other name immortal—Abraham Lincoln."

Licut.-Gov. Woodruff said in his speech:
"Most men are given to an exaggeration of the part they play in the affairs of life. Why! You can't meet a Gold Democrat to-day who does not claim the gredit for the election of McKinley. And yet, in all seriousness, too much praise cannot be given those Democrats who sought 'protection' during the campaign of 1866 under the hanner of the Republican party. Indeed, my Republican Friends of the Middleace Giub, if in the temple of our party's faith there remain places which are still musty with the animosities of partisanship, and which have not yet been renovisted, let them at once be put in perfect order, that the Democratic guest who so-journed with us in the critical days of the last national contest may find a permanent political home and rejoice to become a welcome member of the household of the Republican faith."

LINCOLN DAY IN CHICAGO.

Eulogy of the Martyred President by Benjamin Harrison. CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—The most notable event of the celebration of Lincoln's Birthday in Chicago was the twelfth annual banquet of the Marquette Club. In addition to the members of

the club and leading members of the Republican party there were gathered at the dinner

in the banquet room of the Auditorium Hotel to-night such men as ex-President Benjamin

Harrison, Justice David J. Brewer of the United States Supreme Court, the Right

Rov. Henry C. Potter, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of New York; Secretary of the

Treasury Lyman J. Gage, Congressman W.

J. Calhoun and Henry Sherman Boutelle, and President Canfield of the University of Ohio. President E. G. Paulding welcomed the guests. Ex-President Harrison's address on "Abraham Lincoln" was listened to with profound atten-tion. "No college of arts," said the speaker," had opened to the struggling youth destined to be-come the head of the nation. He was born in a cabin and reared among the unlettered. Howas a rail-splitter, a flatboat man and a country lawyer. Yet, in all these conditions he was a leader. Most kind in speech and most placid in

a leader. Most kind in speech and most placid in demeaner, yet disturbing the public peace by his insistence that those theories of human rights of which he was a champion should be practical.

"Europe did not know him. To the South and not a few of the Northern States he was an uncouth jesier, an ambitious unstart, a reckless disturber. He was hated by the South, not only for his principles, but for himself.

"The selection of Seward as Secretary of State was a brave act, for Mr. Lincoln could not fall to know that for a time Seward would overshadow him in the popular estimation. It was a wise selection, because Seward was in the highest degree qualified for the duties of the office. Lincoln was distinguished from the abolition leaders by the fairness and kindliness with which he judged the South and the slaveholder. He opposed slavery not because to the slave did not answer. 'All men' included the black man. Liberty is the law of nature."

ciuded the black man. Liberty is the law of nature.

In conclusion Mr. Harrison said of Lincoln:

"He was a man who could be just without pleasure in the severities of justice; who loved to forgive and pardon." Mr. Justice Brewer spoke of "The Nations Anchor-Its Couris of Justice." Secretary Gage's talk on "Government Finances" was somewhat long, although it dealt with the vital issues of a sound currency, a stable banking system, and the dangers of Government paper money. Bishop Pottor spoke in a felicitous manner on the "Humor of Lincoln." in which connection he narrated several delightful stories of the Presidential humorist.

An Earthquake Prophet's Lucky Guess.

made by Juan Contraras, the carthquake prophet of earthquake shocks for the southern part of this State, have proved correct. During the past three days the seismic disturbances in the magnificant south of here have been very severe, but no serious damage is reported.

OAXACA, Mexico, Feb. 12.-The prediction

Little Jerseys for little people in ink, ight blue, or cardinal, white a fire sol sailor collar and cuits, 2 to 1.90 Bable. First Shoes, with soft kid oles, black and all the fancy colors, 5.75. Girls' Ghimpes fine white lawn, with I nemeritars and curfs, serviceable and 1.00 Pure Silk 34 Hose, 4 to 6 inch, pink, light bine, white and tan,

1.50 Habites Wrappers for night, or morning wear. Pink or blue dianneletts, Night r limbard sevie. Collar, und and your bount with sails 1900on, 1, 2 & 3 yrs.

ciris' White Aprone, good material, nea ly made, deep ruffled collaratic, 2 to 12 yrs.

in Mester Street.

Boys' School Suits, strong, serviceable, all-wool blue cheviots and mixtures. Same stylish cut as our more expensive suits, made by Boys' Tailors, and made right, \$5, \$6, \$6.50 & \$7.50.

60-62 West 23d Street.

BOY BURIED BY A CAVE-IN. Collapse of an Old Oven Under the Sidewall

Samuel Wechsler, 10 years old, of 43 Hester street, was very nearly killed yesterday afternoon by a cave-in at 35 Hester street, where he and three companions were at play. The building at this number was torn down recently to make room for a new park. Since then a brick oven built out under the sidewalk has been a favorite play ground for the boys of the neighorhood. The old oven has done duty for everything from a bandit's treasure cave to a prison Recent'y the boys have been taking out the

Recent'y the boys have been taking out the bricks of the oven in order to enlarge the space. Besides the Wechsler boy Julius and Bernard Schapinsky of 10 Essex street and Henry Marks were engaged in pulling out the bricks at half past 4 yesterday afternbon.

Suddenly the roof of the oven gave way, burying Samuel almost completely and Julius Schapinsky and Henry Marks partially. Hernard Schapinsky succeeded in extricating his brother, and a man who gave his name as Moses Gardner dug out the Marks boy with his bare hands.

brother, and a man who gave his name as Moses Gardner dug out the Marks boy with his bare hands.

Policeman Higgins, who was on post, and Policemen Beerner, Sullivan, and Strang, detailed for ordinance work, all of the Eldridge street station, arrived at this time, and the three boys ran away. The policemen could see only the Weehsler boy's feet protruding from under about three feet of bricks and earth and a large flagstone from the sidewalk. One got two shovels from Max Wax, a clothing dealer across the street, and another summoned an ambulance in a hurry.

Within five minutes the boy was uncovered and removed to the sidewalk. The only thing that saved his life was the fact that the big flagstone fell so as to leave a small air space about his head. As it was, he was unconscious. The policemen followed the directions for resuscitating a drowning person, and then the boy was hustled off to the Gouverneur Hospital, where he was reported to be doing well later.

The Mother Arrested, Though the Son Said He

Mrs. Mary Wirth of 26 Rector street was accused in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday of beating her 10-year-old son Philip with a piece of rubber hose about three feet long. Philip was in court. His head was covered with lumps, and Agent King of the Gerry society

Philip was in court. His nead was covered with lumps, and Agent King of the Gerry society said that on his body were bruises and welts. The boy was, nevertheless, unwilling to testify against his mother, and wept throughout the court proceedings.

Philip fell on the sidewalk at Carlisle and West streets on Friday. He was carried to the Hudson Street Hospital, where Surgeon Rodman found that he was suffering from a boating, fright, and hysteria. The Gerry society was notified, and Agent King called at Philip's home. He began to question Mrs. Wirth, and she grew deflant.

"Yes, I whipped him," she shouted. "He threatened to take poison and kill himself, so I just knocked him over the head with a broomstick and with that piece of rubber hose. What are you going to do about it!"

Agent King arrested her. In court yesterday Philip told Magistrate Simms that he deserved the whippings he received, as he had been playing truant from Grammar School No. 29. He admitted that he had threatened to kill himself because of the whippings he received.

Magistrate Simms sommitted Philip to the Gerry society and held Mrs. Wirth in \$200 ball for trial at Special Sessions. Mrs. Wirth has three other children, and of these the neighbors took charge.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 12.-Frank E. Stevenson, who lived at 210 Townsend street, this city, died of heart failure while running to attain this morning. Mr. Stevenson was trying to catch the 7:27 train of the Raritan River Railroad to South River, where he was employed as general superintendent of Milion A. Edgar's clay pits. At the corner of Townsend street and Throop avenue Mr. Stevenson fell, and when help arrived he was dying. He was dead when an ambulance arrived. He was 44 years old and leaves a widow and three children. He was once Assessor of South Brunswick township and was well known as a Democratic politician. Stevenson, who lived at 210 Townsend street,

Parsons Memorial Schoolhouse Formally Accepted.

HARRISON, N. Y., Feb. 12.-The Board of Education of this village to-day formally accepted from John E. Parsons of New York a \$30,000 from John E. Parsons of New York a \$30,000 schoolhouse given by him to the town. The building is of granite, handsomely trimmed and furnished, and will accommodate 200 scholars. It was erected in memory of Mr. Parsons's three children—Edward Lamb Parsons, Catharine Mc-Ilvane Parsons, and Reod McIlvane Parsons all of whom died in infancy. Mr. Parsons has country homes in Rye and in Lenox, Mass., where he recently gave a handsome chapel as a memorial to his wife.



The man who goes to find the North Pole must be strong, and brave, and healthy. His is a dangerous and health-trying task. His nerves must be steady

to keep his vessel from wreck. His blood must be pure and rich to withstand exposure and fatigue.

These things are equally as important to the man who stops at home and works, for death and disaster are not confined to the Arctic region. the Arctic regions. Steady nerves, pure blood and healthy vigor are essential to blood and healthy vigor are essential to health and success anywhere in the world. Thousands of men do not seem to realize this and go about half alive and miserable just for lack of a little of the proper medicine. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is designed to help them. It is a blood vitalizer—a nerve strengthener. It should be taken by every man or woman who is not exactly every man or woman who is not exactly as well, and vigorous as he or she ought to be. It produces strong, sound, solid flesh—brings springiness back to the step—brightness to the eyes—cheerful-ness to the mind. No medicine in the world ever had such a wonderful record

of success.

Wm. Smothers, Esq. of Millaton, Jackson Co., Wia., writes: "I wish to say that Dr. Pierre's Golden Medical Discovery is the best medicine for the Grip that I have ever tried. I was cur'd twice with it when I could not get any oth relief."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate the liver, stomach and bowels.